For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight conths,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short costons One Bollar per copy.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A PLEA FOR SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

whole current of his earth owner, so do the state of a young nation's love and reverence afford a criterion whereby to foreknow its future. Never did nation furnish such incentives to assume the prophetic rhythm as does this body politic of United States, in membership of which we live. The scenes enacted with theatrical rapidity on the bustling area of American life seem dream-like and phantasmagorial when compared with the sober pages of olden history; yet history exhibits no more solid-limbed reality than are these unstudied outgushings of vitality and adolescence. Which-ever way our national purposes tend, thither will our progress be, and formidable indeed must be that obstacle which can long frustrate any settled intent of a nation so vital and impetuous as ours.

Hitherto our national strength has been chiefly spent in the pioneer's battle—in forest taming and field conquest, in mill building, and road constructions, in erecting a physical and political home, meet for the heir apparent to earth's fairest estate. During her natal century, America is to fix and predestinate countless centuries of her future development. Hard work and strenuous endeavor is the lot of her young life, and from this stern schooling must spring that positive and high-striv-ing character which will exalt her to pre-eminence among the nations. We ought fully to realize that among the great America is soon to be the greatest, since with this " manifest destiny" is also allied a manifest duty. It is our duty to excel not only in acres, lakes, rivers, grain, cattle, and steamboats, but in all those lofty moral and intellectual attributes which, amid the dying years, die not. Being, whether we will or no, sponsors to unborn generations, we cannot blamelessly be insignificant.
We live not only to mean something and do something for ourselves, but to radiate influences which shall struggle on to time's remotest verge. The greatness of America must not be that of the elephant, massive and adipose, nor should any pan-theon of antique ideals furnish our model of her future. She must grow true to herself, and no

Let our choice of idols be made in view of our national position and prospects; of what we really are and what we ought to be. A State is not made great by those idolators whose first worship is to wealth, station, or notoriety; who sell souls for houses and furniture; who prefer spoils to recti-tude, or seeming rich to being honest. Long enough has man worshipped carved wood and stone, and Long enough have nations chased phantasmal glory through fields of slaughter. Let there be an end to the worship of bad idols. We are now summoned to nobler services, the doing of which shall waken peeans of unmixed joy through the vast hall

Among the many pathways of endeavor which lies invitingly open to America, there is one of eminent promise to ourselves and to the whole fraternity of man. Henceforth, in our creed, let allegiance be confessed to that true science which is the sworn interpreter of God's thoughts and purposes, as embodied in creation. We are stimulated to the cultivation of science, in all its wide diversity of spheres, by every motive of patriotism, philanthropy, ambition, and interest. No observing mind can fail to perceive how thoroughly our systematic knowledge of Nature is entwining itself through all the highways and byways of common life. And if this be true during the very youth of science, who can say what manifold ministries will be rendered as it grows to full maturity? An almost unrecognised worker in the secluded lanes of life, with no bravery of apparel or splendors of circumstance, Science, like a new Ceres, has poured out her gifts on man, lavishing them with such profusion that gratitude and even recognition are but phlegmatically tendered.

Yet, it is not for praise or profit alone that the true artist of science lives and labors. His soul is alive to the grandeur of his vocation. It is enough to fire even dull spirits with somewhat of high purpose, to dwell in that close communion with God's own thoughts and doings which is the very atmosphere of him who, with pure heart and single thought, interrogates nature. Science, rightly so called, is but the systematic truth as it is in nature; which in turn is but the embodiment of God's chosen thoughts. The natural philosopher is such only in proportion to his skill in deciphering that Divine love which is, as it were, vitalized in the universe of matter and spirit. The soul of man is made great by striving for good and exalted ends. Creation lies before us, full of meaning, full of all that the most divine of men would long to know; but creative wisdom has shrouded that lore in designed obscurity, that man might become strong and noble of soul by his very efforts after knowledge. Man's mind can have no nobler exercise, none more conformed to divine intent, than when thus

struggling for insight into nature.

Of all things human, science alone will be immortal on the earth. The memory of human deeds dies, man's proudest monuments crumble away, and even the Iliad already lives only as a toad in a rock. But the profound generalities of a Newton, a Lavoisier, or a Cuvier have the wide world for their area, all ages and nations for their witnesses, God for their author, and eternity for their duration. Each passing age, with solemn mockery, consigns its thousands of heroes and statesmen to immortality; but the foliage of their glory is deciduous, and our memories are saved the fearful porterage. Yet that man who thinks great thoughts, fitted to grow into the life of our race, though mortal both in body and in name, leaves on earth a fountain of undying influence. It is the eminent prerogative of science that all its true and able votaries contribute to an intellectual temple, which must stand forever, be-coming shaped during the ages more and more into the likeness of God's great thought.

On thy soil, America, hath science already trodden with faltering and uncertain step, not yet recognising that henceforth her home is to be here. Here, in this land of man's new youth, where thoughts, feelings, and hopes are young; where the semper of man is confiding and confident; where the

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. | audacities of high-wrought fancy so quickly become the sobrieties of fact; where the excelsior spirit The subscription price of this paper for a year is THERE makes the ultimatum of to-day the antique of tomorrow; where the sublimities of nature make man sublime and his life poetic; here shall science ere long fix her habitation, gathering the noblest of nature's nobility into the phalanx of her votaries.

Great men shall be in our midst to whom the mysteries of nature shall give up their secrets, and the intelligence, a new morality, a new religion shall be developed in the life of man. Peace will reign, not merely for economy's sake, but because of a nobler and more loving human heart; of a spirit chastened and exalted by higher knowledge. A hundred years will not pass ere America shall have

> the philosopher's most over-wrought dream equals the possible fact. The beginnings of all great scientific benefactions have been clouded with opposition and stupid ridicule. Of all requests preferred, the last to receive a hearing, has been that of the single-minded man of science, whose whole soul is in doing that which makes man powerful and nations great. The discoveries and inventions stifled in our own land by ignorant distrust, withering in-difference, and malignant opposition, would be worth a thousand-fold more to man than the fruits of all the millions sunk in wars and political frauds since our national birth. It should disgrace a statesman not to know that a great discovery in science is worth more to mankind than even a Buena Vis-Daguerre quietly passed from his earthly home and mission. Mankind gave him a few thousands of dollars during his life; he gave mankind an art of value beyond the power of money to requite. Go to a log cabin in our Western wilderness, you will find that its pioneer-inmates, on leaving the loved ones of their youth, procured through this art precious images of those whom they were no more to see. Those few plain cases are volumes of rich poetry to their solitary hearts; and how well are they studied! When a thousand years are passed Buena Vista will be a doubtful legend, but daguerreotypes will still, in some form, bless every houseld, and aid the affections of every heart.

The value and claims of science are not to be estimated solely by its ostensible fruit. Discoveries fields. Perhaps greater than its economic value is the worth of that loftiness of soul which its right culture cannot fail to give. Science must, above all, be kept free from every taint of venality. It is almost the crime of a Simon Magus to study nature and philosophy only to compel their service at the scientific pursuits of a pure-minded man which indignantly shrinks from the profanity of sordid motives. No man worthy the philosophic stole can forget that he belongs to a fraternity of the greatest and noblest spirits. Could he fall below his apos-tleship, could he for a moment desert his fealty to Boston. pure truth, he should expect scales to cover his in-

In fine, let science be now to this nation an object of high ambition, and let its culture henceforth engage a larger portion of our strength. Let us, fact from the natives themselves, that the Indian pronunciawhile we bid it good speed, watch and strive to keep tion of the word was Damascotta. But when it is known it true to its mission of beneficence to man; and let that many of the early European settlers in this part of the us take good heed that no conjurations of mammon be permitted to drive the living spirit from its consecrated temple.

THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI.

The following extract from a letter written by an officer appears in the Albany Evening Journal

STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI, NEAR SHIRNA,
AUGUST 24, 1851.
A sad condition we are in. I am so fatigued with hard work that my letter must be brief. We have been since half-est 10 P. M. of the 21st sground within six miles of Smyr-ms, and with our head-spars overlooking not only the dry-sand beach, but a Turkish fortification. It has never been my experience in naval life to witness so strange and unusual event as that of a large ship with her bows driven high up an event as that of a large ship with her bows driven high up on to dry land by her own momentum. We are in a predicament which, at this time, is especially unfortunate, as it may result (from the loss of time) in preventing us from getting Kossuth. The ship is very uncomfortable, and we are all employed in the various duties necessary to a release. Most of the weight on board has been discharged in vessels and lighters are this hour (2 o'clock P. M.) lighters, and there appears at this hour (9 o'clock P. M.) but little prespect that we shall float for forty-eight hours to

The scene around us was truly novel. Five large steam The scene around us was truly novel. Five large steamers—three English and two Austrian—and a French brigof-war, were tugging at us. The beech under our bows
was covered by Greeks, Turks, Arabs, and two or three
harems, and the walls of the tort covered with spologies for
soldiers. At every fresh endeavor of the steamers to tug us
off, snap went a hauser, until finding we had not a rope left

off, snap went a hauser, until finding we had not a rope left we were abandoned to our own resources.

To morrow we take our guns out. It will require many days after we are affoat to put all things to rights. We have heard nothing from Constantinople, but hope to on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh (our Minister) passed us yesterday in a steamer on their return from Beyrout. They will probably go to Constantinople with us.

P. S. 25th.—We got off this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. From the first record of the Post Office Departnent, BENJ. FRANKLIN, P. M. G., the following abstract is made:

ALEXARDRIA, VA. POST OFFICE, Josiah Watson. A of postage collected from February 24th, 1776, to June 12th, 1778, £63 16s. 5d. Virginis currency.

GROBORTOWN, Mp. From January 5th, 1776, to July 13th, 1778, £14 12s. 33d.

3th, 1778, £14 12s. 3id.
UPPER MARLERO', MB. From January 5th, 1776, to
anuary 14th, 1778, £19 14s. 0d.
COLCHESTER, FAIRFAX COUNTY, Va. From January 5th,

776, to June 23d, 1778, £11 19s. 9d. DUMPRIES, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA. From No. nber 5th, 1776, to April 20th, 1779, \$56 14s. 53d.

The books of the Department were then kept by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN himself, and are still preserved mong the archives of the Department, in his own handwriting, when the whole force of the Department was the Postmaster General, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The present Postmaster General is assisted by nearly two hundred subordinates in the Department, and nearly thirty thousand which are ship-building places. There are now on the stocks scattered throughout the country.

STRANGE CONDUCT .- As the 5 o'clock P. M. train of the Morris and Essex railroad, on Friday, was proceeding up at a rapid rate between the two depots at Orange, a man was seen lying directly across the track. The engine was instantly reversed and the brakes applied, just in time to avoid running over him, when he jumped to his feet and ran away, making motions of derision to the engineer while doing so.

[A man might play this game too often.]

A Southerner describing Philadelphia says that it is a place where all the servants are engaged in weshing the pavements, and all the masters and mistresses riding in omnibuses.

GLIMPSES OF MEN, THINGS, AND PLACES-No. 30.

BOOTEBAY, LINCOLN COUNTY, (Mr.) SEPTEMBER 24, 1851.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

rock-bound coast of Maine, in old Lincoln county, which more than any other county in the United amid the gay and gorgeous scenes of the grand ju-bilee. How, like Aladin's lamp, steam jumps us from one place to another, and passes the whole far as our knowledge of things or of the universe extends. Cowper thus puts the sentiment into the mouth of Selkirk on

" When I think of my own native land, 44 In a moment I seem to be there."

its present powers. But the human eye might have been constructed by the Creator with powers of vision infinitely beyond any supposed human improvement of the telescope. If the eye had been constructed so as to reach all objects in mprovements are but types and shadows, belong to the Crea tor in his own essence and in infinite degree. Our reason, therefore, may seem in this way to comprehend faintly the

o'clock, in the steamer John Marshall for Portland. The John Marshall and the steamer St. Lawrence belong to the Portland and Montreal Railroad Company, and form a regular daily line, except Sundays, between Boston and Portland to connect with the road. They are good boats, well conducted, and carry a large amount of passengers and freight. The preference to the railroad, which charges two dollars from for Damascotta river, I concluded to defer my look at Portland till my return, stepped on board the Secor, and arrived

gentleman of Maine, who had the best means of knowing the State were Irish, it may readily be understood how the Irish brogue might, and undoubtedly did, change the word to Damariscotta. The Irish word found its way into general use and crept into all our books. But a return to the soft. smooth, delicate Indian pronunciation would certainly be desirable and a triumph of good taste.

This town, Boothbay, lies on the seaboard between the Sheepscot and Damascotta rivers; and a bay opening into the land, midway between the mouths of the two rivers, forms one of the best harbors on the New England coast, commonly known to seamen as "Townsend harbor." It is easy of access, has good depth of water, and safe anchorage. It is much visited by coasters as a retreat from storms and rough weather at sea, and more than a hundred vessels are sometimes seen at anchor here at once, which have run in to pass a stormy night or to wait a favorable change of wind or weather. There are probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the label of the probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the label of the probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the label of the probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the label of the probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the label of the probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the label of the probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the label of the latteries where it was to be used; a vertical sun rendered the fatigue excessive, while to water could be procured except from a distance, and that was so scanty that the greater part was furnished by the fleet.

"When all these circumstances are considered, we can hardly be surprised that many of the soldiers dropped dead from excessive fatigue. All these obscales yielded to the perseverance and activity of the British; nor did the enemy and they made a bold attempt to drive away their assalants, but were repulsed with a loss of three hundred men.

"To aid the land forces, three British ships of war joined in the care of the latteries where it was to be used; a vertical sun rendered the fatigue excessive, while to water could be procured except from a distance, and that was so scanty that the greater part was furnished by the fleet.

"When all these circumstances are considered, we can hardly be surprised that many of the soldiers dropped dead from excessive fatigue. All these obscales yielded to the perseverance and activity of the British; nor did the enemy and the procured in the ther. There are probably fifty coasters and fishermen in the harbor now, thirty or forty of which are within view of my present writing. Most of these came in yesterday, to escape a southeast storm which prevailed with considerable severity last night. This harbor attracted the attention of the first settlers of this part of the country, and a ridge of land on the eastern side of the harbor was selected for a city; a charter were already sick. To add to these misfortunes, a reinforcewas granted from the English Sovereign, and a site for a large
was granted from the English Sovereign, and a site for a large
at the time fixed upon; and, above all, the hurricane season was granted from the English Sovereign, and a site for a large city was surveyed and regularly laid out. But that city never was built, and the site is still covered with wild spruce, hemlock, and juniper. In our Revolutionary struggle this harbor was much visited by British shipping. Capt. Mowet, who burnt Portland, (then called Falmouth,) made this place his principal rendezvous for the best part of a year. It was from here he took his departure with his little fleet when he sailed to Portland, drew up before the town to bombard it, and the sailed to Portland, drew up before the town to bombard it, and the sailed to Portland, drew up before the town to bombard it, and the sailed to Portland, then called lales two bombard it, and the sailed to Portland, drew up before the town to bombard it, and the sailed to Portland, sailed to Portland, or the sailed to Portland, from here he took his departure with his little fleet when he sailed to Portland, or the sailed to Portland to the sailed to Portland sent a despatch on shore that he would allow two hours "to

remove the human specie" from the town.

There is a scattered village, containing perhaps a hundred families, around the margin of the harbor, whose principal families, around the margin of the harbor, whose principal before it could be received a random shot deprived him of existence. On the 10th of August the batteries were ready to business is connected with the fisheries. One schooner with-in sight of me is now unloading her "fare" of nine hundred quintals, and spreading them on the "flakes" to dry. These flakes consist of light small brushwood, spread on poles elevated two or three feet above the ground. The fish are split open and salted on board the vessel as they are caught. They are then spread singly upon these flakes, where they have a free circulation of air around them, and with two or three days' drying in a good sun, and two or three turnings, the fish are "made," and ready for market. Nearly half the extensive coast of this county, with its numerous harbon, bays, creeks, and rivers, is more or less fringed and bordered with these fish flakes. It is the fisheries which have made Maine, and especially Lincoln county, such a great and successful

'nursery of seamen.' I said this county builds more vessels, more tornage annu ally, than any other county in the United States. This work is spread over a large extent of sea and river coast. First, we have, in the western part of the county, Kernebec river, upon which are the towns of Phipsburg, Georgitown, Bath, Woolwich, Bowdoinham, Richmond, and Patston, all of on the Kennebec upwards of thirty large ships, from three hundred up to fifteen hundred tone burden. Nearly half of these belong to Bath, which is a wealthy, growing, business place. A dozen miles to the eastward of the Kennebec we

Here I am to-day, "away down East," on the other on the river, fourteen or fifteen miles up from its mouth,

with her numerous rivers, bays, and harbors, and the enter-prise and industry of her population, will make her the se-cond commercial State of this mighty Republic, which is shortly to become the leading commercial nation in the world. mal and ignominious doom.

HAVANA NINETY YEARS AGO.

Messrs, Entrons : At a time when so much is said abou Cube, and some people are still of opinion that Havana is no to publish the accompanying account, taken from a history of the reign of George the Third, published in 1810. It shows that nearly ninety years ago John Bull found it not easy to take, with a powerful combined naval and military force.

B. F. B.

from Portsmouth on the 5th of March, 1762, baving on board ten thousand land forces, under the command of Lord Alba-marle. This fleet was joined near Cape Nicola by a part of

But I am off the track—I was to speak of things seen, and not of the unseen. I left Boston on Monday evening, at five of the 'Old Straits of Bahama,' which is seldom passed by any vessel, and never perhaps by a fleet of such magnitude. The length of this channel is about seven hundred miles, and the whole is narrow and difficult. Yet, such was the confidence of the admiral that he would have favorable weather.

as were necessary.

"The entrance of the harbor, which is narrow, is defended by a rampart, bastions, and a deep ditch. The vessels stationed in the harbor had been careful to render the entrance as difficult as possible, by laying a strong boom from one side to the other, and sinking several ships behind it.

"This strategem proceeded, and on the 7th of June the troops landed without opposition. While the principal part of the forces undertook the siege of the Moro, the remainder

and other forts.

"The command of the siege was given to Gen. Keppel, that of the blockading division to Gen. Elliott.

"Hardly any thing can be imagined more arduous than the siege they had just undertaken. Nature herself seemed to preclude every prospect of success. The soil was so thin upon the rocks that it was by no means sufficient to cover the

approaches. They were compelled for this purpose to have recourse to bags of cotton. The artillery was dragged over Sheepscot and Damascotta rivers; and a bay opening into rocks to the batteries where it was to be used; a vertical sur

the Governor, formed a small entrenchment around his censor placed himself there with a hundred men, nor could be

demption of the bills in their hands. The train started, the hungry bill-holders seated in the cars, and the Cashier, who is President of the Railroad Company, standing with the engineer on the locomotive. After a run of a few miles, the bolt by which the engine drew its burden was quietly withdrawn, and the locomotive, carrying the Cashier, shot onward to Paterson, leaving the cars to follow at their leisure. As soon as he had taken leave of his passenger, the engineer put back to bring up the train, and found it at a dead stand in an interesting locality, where the passengers had abundant time and opportunity to examine the scenery and cool the fever of their impatience. When the train reached Paterson the score of brokers rushed to the bank, but found it closed, with an interesting placard attached to the door! with an interesting placard attached to the door

place. A dozen miles to the eastward of the Kennebec we come to the Sheepscot river, upon which le the towns of Wiscasset, Edgecomb, and Alna, that do something in shipbuilding. For a time, before the last was with England, Wiscasset was one of the leading commercial ports in the State. It now, however, retains but faint traces of its ancient commercial glory, and derives its chief importance from being a shire town, in which the acasions of the law courts are hald.

Tonacco in Wisconsin.—The Watertown Chronicle states that some twenty acres in Jefferson county have been cultivated for tobacco, and with the most complete success, some time before the excirement of the spectators subsided.

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PROM THE REPUBLIC.

nounce the President for his Proclamation in regard a short description of its appearance will not be ton, at the mouth of Penobacot Bay, which is also a flourishing place with considerable shipping. Going up the bay we next come to Waldoborough and Warren, both large shippowers and ship-builders. Waldoborough perhaps may rank next to Bath and Damascotta for ship-building in the county. From this brief view of towns and localities it may readily be sition, issued a Proclamation which was precisely that Lincoln county contributes a very important part to similar in its tenor to that issued by President FILLMORE in April last. A number of the persons

> In order that our readers may see the similarity of these documents, we lay before them the Proclamation of President VAN BUREN, certain portions of which we have italicised, and the whole of which

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now

policy and justice of that Government whose dominions the have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefuriously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 21st

day of Nevember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty-third of the indepen-dence of the United States.

By the President: JOHN FORSTTH, Secretary of State.

In the same connexion, it is remarkable, too, tha a journal which played a part like that of the New York Sun on the occasion of the late melancholy expedition to Cuba, and which finds so able a coadjutor in the editor of the Union, should not have been able to recollect and act upon a recommendation which the first-named paper promulgated at the time referred to. In an article from the Philadelphia Gazette, quoted by the National Intelligencer of December 22, 1838, we find the New York Sun complimented for the following language:

"It is due to humanity that future stories for effect respect ing the Canadas, and their disposition to revolt, should be frowned down. Let them be received, from whatever source they may emanate, with caution and distrust. God knows that we are no enemies to the spread of republican institutions and privileges; but trifling with men's lives, as poli ical editors trifle with men's soffrages, is a much more serious affair. The cold-blooded cruelty and unfeeling calculations which put life and happiness in one scale and a theory in the other, should be everywhere stamped with the impress of its

the Governor, formed a small entrenchment around his censors, placed himself 'there with a bundred men, nor could be be persuaded to yield till the greater part of his brave companions had fallen; he then with reluctance offered his sword; but before it could be received a random shot deprived him of existence. On the 10th of August the batteries were ready to open their fire on the town, and on the 14th the British took possession of it."

A BANKER'S DONGE.—A story is current here, of a little sharp practice on the part of the Cashier of the People's Bank of Paterson, which is too good to be lost. The morning this institution failed he came into town, expecting to make arrangements to go on as usual; but his sgent here very properly refused to redeem the bills unless supplied before with the needful, which was not for hooming; and the Cashier accordingly started on his return to make preparations for closing the bank. On arriving at Jersey City he found quite a number of brokers collected, who had got wind of the trouble, and were on their way to Paterson to secure, if possible, the redemption of the bills in their hands. The train started, the hongry bill-holders seated in the cars, and the Cashier, and the wind principals, "prepared for the the exception of one of the "principals," prepared for the the exception of one of the exception of one of the exception of one of the exception of the overly principals, "prepared for the the exception of one of the exception of the overly official bards about to proceed with the exception of the worthy official brity, and the exception of the bank. On arriving at Jersey City he found quite a number of brokers collected, who had got wind of the trouble, and were on their way to Paterson to secure, if possible, the redden to be a prepared to redeem the bills in their hands. The train started depring the bank. On arriving at Jersey City he found quite a number of brokers collected, who had got wind of the trouble, and the cashier and the cashier and the cashier and the cas

AURORA BOREALIS.

Mesers. EDITORS : There was a most beautiful display of porthern lights at about 11 o'clock on Monday night last : of his party, who have lately been so ready to de- and, as none of our city papers have noted it, I presume that

and horizon, was presented the very red appearance in the early part of the evening.

The light cast on surrounding objects was of the

the variable motion of the lights, real or apparent, (?) neuleast, it seemed to myself, and several other observers, to depend on and variate with the wind, which at the

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THREE FORKS, (TENN.) SEPT. 17, 1851. Foucault's experiment on grounds and reasoning that do not tion of the problem, I wish to inform them that I had a twentyeight-feet pendulum in operation about the first of July for a week or more ; that I usually started it in a direction east and west, and that it invariably changed to southeast and northbalanced needle, destitute of polarity, and arranged so as to produce the least possible amount of friction. Respectfully,

During the past menth of September the number of Certi-icates sent from the Third Auditor's to the Pension Office

From the Pension Office during the same month 6,135 Bureau having been employed in closing up and performing other work, consequent on the change in the chief clerkship

one hundred and sixty-four five-bushed begs of dead letters. the accumulation of three months. They were all emption

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD STORIES .- The Liverpool Times, speaking of the Australian gold disco-

"A person writing from the spot states, as a positive fact, that where one person is lucky and finds twenty or fifty pounds in one lump, fifty persons are only earning ten shillings per day, and forty-nine scarcely earning their rations. As yet it appears that gold has only been found in the bed of a creek twelve miles from Orange, the creek being twelve yards wide and forty yards long. Below this spot and above it the precious metal has only been discovered in small par-ticles insufficient to pay for miners' provisions; and as two thousand persons were already congregated at this spot, be-sides daily arrivals, expectations were entertained that this locality would be speedily exhausted. On the other hand, parties entertain a belief that gold will be found in most of the country, and that new diggings will be daily discovered

The New Orleans "True Delta" of the 19th instant says that it has a letter from Mrs. Eliza F. Dorr, depicton the Cuba expedition, as in experter to Col. Crittenden's command, leaving her and her six children entirely unprovided for. Since then she states her misfortunes brought her to extreme want, her furniture being taken by some constable on an execution, and herself and little ones exposed on

which put life and happiness in one scale and a theory in the other, should be everywhere stamped with the impress of its truly diabolical character. If the Canadian people desire a change, let them find it out for themselves, and assert their intentions for themselves. Foreign interference or the continued machinations of exiled refugees can only protract a struggle to the destruction of the weaker party and the misery of the stronger."

A RUNAWAT BRIDGEBOON.—Not a little amusement of that kind which is dear to the gossips of a quiet country town was afforded in Lurgan, on Monday last, by the sudden exit of a bridegroom from the civil altar of matrimony, his pursuit, capture, and ultimate committal to the connubral bonds.

On the day stated a bridel party, in full trim, and all, with the exception of one of the "principals," prepared for the

seat in the Roll's Court, on the 16th of April las, he has cleared off every portion of the business of the court. He has disposed of ninety causes and rehearings; one hundred and one further directions, pleas, demurrers, and exceptions; twenty-five claims, three special cares, one hundred and sixty petitions, busides short and consent petitions. Judgment has been given in every instance, with a single exception, in which it was thought that by delaying a decision the parties may be brought to an amicable arrangement.

London Morning Chronicle at Vience says: "There is a man here who offers to stake from 500 to £1,000, against month of August or September; the money to be deposited beforehand with a London banker. He has already swam, according to his own account, from Vienna to Presburg, down the Danube." Perhaps he is a second Nicholas, with web hands and feet.

candles are made, and began most liberally to ladle out its contents upon the persons of his pursuers. This unexpected resistance did not, however, succeed; all the grease he had distributed failed to enable him to slip through the fingers of the enraged as ailants, who, after they had secured him, the enraged as ailants, who, after they had secured him, adagged the reluctant benedict, in "melting mood" and with rueful countenance, back to the registrar's office, amidst the shouls of derision with which his emergence to the light of day was greeted. The fair bride, who, in deep dudgeon, had also was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the deline was sent for, and the was sent for the single state that it was probably the West India. We suggested that it was probably the West India. We suggested that it was probably the West India. We suggested that it was probably the to a new variety of the sweet pointo, believed to have been brought from some part of South America. Superiority as to was sent for, and escorted in triumph to the side of the delinquent; a keener watch was kept of course upon his movements, lest he should make a second bolt; but he remained passive until the indissoluble knot was firmly tied. The "happy (') pair" then retired with their friends, but it was some time before the excitement of the spectators subsided. Belfast (Ireland) News Letter.

[Belfast (Ireland) News Letter.]

**The part of the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—either in the shape of a thick

from a borse which she was riding a few days ago, in Dodge-ville, Iowa county, Wisconsin. Her foot hung in the stir-rup, and she was dragged several rods, killing her instantly.